

Special Number

August, 1916

# FILIPINO THE PEOPLE

FORCIBLE ANNEXATION IS CRIMINAL AGGRESSION "MCKINLEY"



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# The Filipino People

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A., AUGUST, 1916

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## HOW THE BILL PASSED

A Typical Manila Day with Sunshine Beaming Joyfully upon the Good Work Done in America's Stately Capitol Building

Congressmen Laud Mr. Quezon's Services to the Filipino People

(By An Old-Time Manila Editor)

It was a typical Manila day—great shafts of brilliant sunshine warming every cornice of the Stately Capitol Building, a grateful breeze, sister to that which blows by the Malecon. The atmosphere in the House was charged with expectation. Underneath and in between the huzzing of Congressional conversation, the impatient gavel-raps and "gentlemen will please come to order," the speeding to and fro of juvenile page-boys painfully trying to look old and important, the sparring for time and "campaign opportunity"—back of all this was an incessant assurance that something was going to happen. It happened.

The conference report was read. Mr. Jones, looking the invalid he is, but alert

of eye and vigorous of voice, explained the purport of the changes made. He avoided saying anything which would arouse anew the resentment of the "sleeping dogs" on the minority side. It was a dignified speech, a capable matter-of-fact elucidation, particularly the pertinent answers to questions put by Judge Towner and others regarding the status of Americans in the Philippines who desire to play an active part in insular politics. No excitement yet.

The explanations are over. The Speaker *pro tempore* announces that "the gentleman from the Philippines has the floor." All eyes turn to the compact, natty figure in spotless white duck who is standing beside the reading desk. Hon.

Manuel L. Quezon, perfectly at ease as he always is under any given circumstance, acknowledges with a graceful sweep of the hand and inclination of his head the cordial salvos of applause which arise from all sides of the House. He begins to speak and Congress ceases to converse. It sits back and listens, as it always does when something worth while is being said.

Every word of the speech told. Frequently, the representative of the Filipino people was forced to pause while the delighted legislators of the greatest nation on earth cheered a point particularly well made and worth remembering. When Mr. Quezon announced that this was his valediction, Congress, without



COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



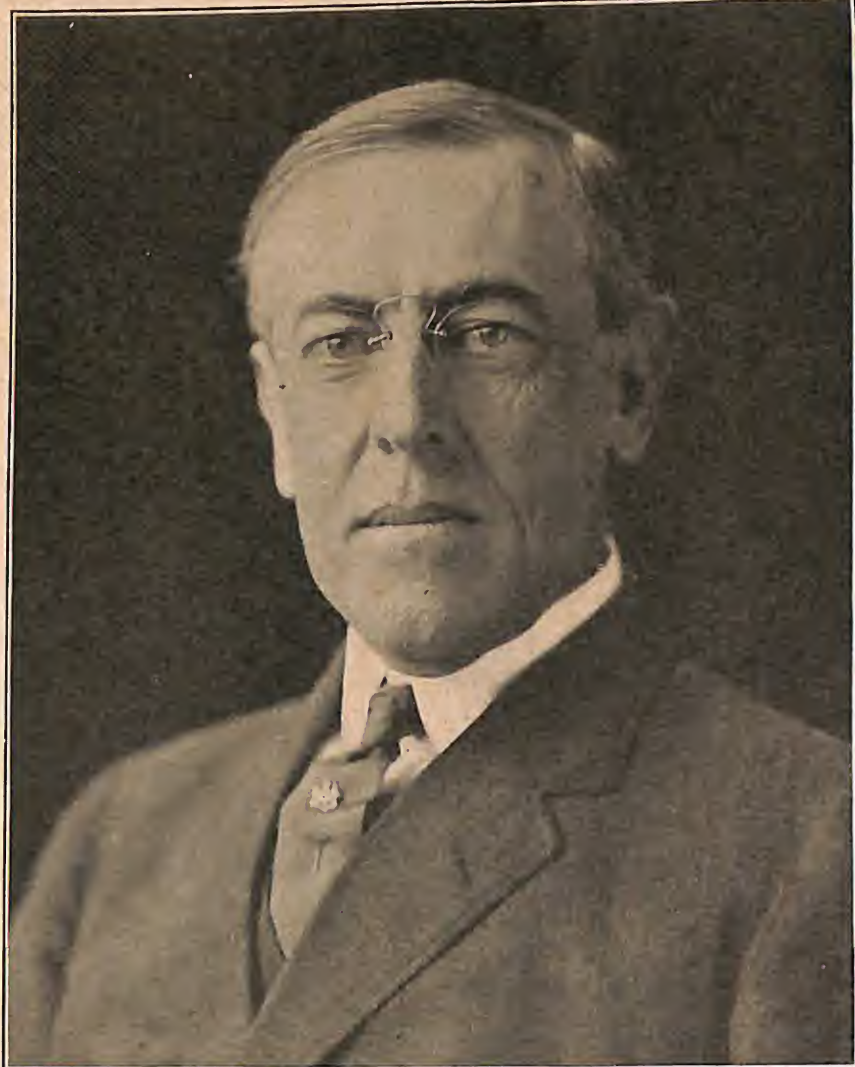
respect of party, demurred. "Yes," he insisted, "I have made up my mind." He gave full credit to those who had aided the passage of an act of justice. He made it clear to the House, and through the House to the nation, that the Filipino people will expect and insist upon complete fulfilment of the pledge so solemnly made, while they on their part will prove to America and to all the world that they can maintain a government, stable and just, in every respect worthy of full-fledged independence. He finished amid unusually whole-hearted cheering to be, immediately, the center of a throng of famous Congressmen, congratulating him upon his speech and the success of his campaign in this country, and wishing him the great future he deserves among his own people, whose political emancipation he has achieved. They slapped him on the shoulders and gripped his hands, telling him over and over again what an inspiration to all has been his seven years' service in Congress. And the sturdy "iron man of Tayabas" took it all calmly as part of the day's work. It was not of himself he was thinking, but of his at last emancipated compatriots so many leagues away, co-partners in his work and in his day of triumph.

Friends and foes of justice to the Philippines alike paid public testimony to Mr. Quezon's ability and unsparing energy. These were some of the brightest touches in the debate—the chief feature of which, beyond all comparison, was the Philippine Commissioner's "Swan Song"—if that it is to be.

Here are some of the tributes, as gracefully put as they are well deserved, paid to Mr. Quezon during the closing moments of his Philippine debate by his confederates in the Congress:

Mr. Towner. I think it may perhaps be fitting for a member of the minority to say that while he has not always been able to agree with the Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, he is ready to say that he has never known any man more devoted to the interests of his people as he understood those interests, than has been the gentleman from the Philippine Islands. (Applause.) In season and out of season, with an ability and persistence rare and creditable to any representative in any parliament in the world, this gentleman has worked for his people.

Mr. Miller. I indorse all that the gentleman from Iowa said, as it has my hearty and unstinted approval. Señor Quezon has achieved notable distinction. He is today easily the most popular and beloved Filipino among his own people. He has won this splendid place in the hearts of his countrymen by his unflinching devotion to the Filipino's interests as he understands them, by his honesty, his loyalty to principle, by his generous nature and those qualities of personal charm which make him the friend and comrade as well as the leader and statesman. These same qualities have endeared him to us here and enabled him to perform the great work for his cause which, in my opinion, no other living Filipino could so ably



PRISIDENT WOODROW WILSON

carry on. He has achieved success, in that today sees the passage of the bill for which he has long labored. He should be happy today—happy in his success, happy in the knowledge that while attaining it he has won the esteem and admiration of the entire membership of this House. (Applause.)

Mr. Cline. Mr. Chairman, I do not want this opportunity to go by without making an observation upon the character and ability of the representative of the Philippine Islands. After seven years of association with him, after seven years of close observation, I am glad to say today that he illustrates the possibilities of his race. I believe that I speak the sentiment of this House when I say that no man could have more faithfully, more honestly, more courageously, and with greater ability represented the Philippine Islands than has the gentleman from the Philippines. (Applause.)

Mr. Brumbaugh. I want to take occasion here to testify to what I learned from my recent travels through the Philippine Islands, to the respect and confidence the people of those Islands have in their representative, Mr. Quezon, and I want to speak this word of appreciation of the fidelity and ability with which he has represented his people upon the floor of this House. (Applause.) I found everywhere in the Islands that the people

had universal confidence in him as a man and as a representative, in his integrity, and in his devotion to what they believed to be the best interests of those Islands. I join with his numerous friends in wishing him long life, success, health, and happiness. (Applause.)

After the vote was taken—the act accomplished—Mr. Quezon, the members of the Insular Affairs Committee, the staff of the Philippine Delegation and a number of Filipino visitors in Washington, were "filmed" by an enterprising movie man on the Capitol steps. Doubtless, the reels will be shown and vastly cheered in the Philippines. A charming young figure in the group was Miss Trinidad de Leon, the dainty daughter of former Assemblyman de Leon, who is making her first tour of America and winning hosts of American friends.

#### EXPORTERS

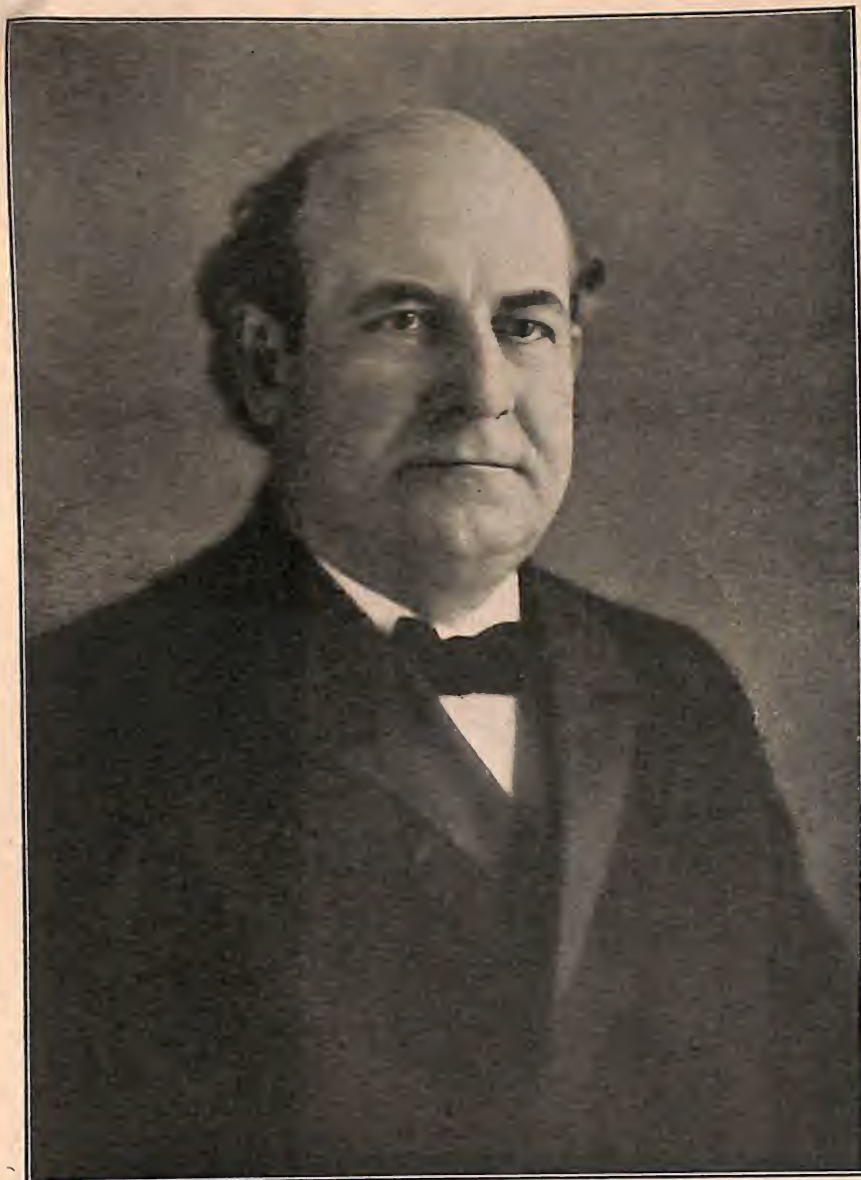
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HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

## A SOLEMN PLEDGE AND A CHARTER

Victory? Not all we have fought for, some with deeds as well as with words; not all we require and desire; yet, none the less, victory—a great, a memorable victory. The eighteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and sixteen will be remembered by the Filipino people with pride and with joy unto the crack of doom. The day and the men, Filipino and American, who helped make it memorable.

The passage of the Jones Bill, its signature by the President of the United States, the confession by Congress that the Philippines of right ought to be, and shall be independent—these are not incidents in the life of our people. They mark an epoch in Philippine political history. Congress, the law-making power of the United States, deaf and dumb to

Filipino pleadings through eighteen years, has at last spoken—complete emancipation is to be ours as soon as stable government is established in the land we love.

The words of the preamble constitute no empty phrase. This is no partisan political declaration. It is the Congress which speaks. Let no man forget that fact. The American people are responsible before all the world for the exact fulfillment of this most solemn pledge.

They are responsible to us. We, too, Filipinos, are responsible to them.

The enactment of the Jones Bill gives us for the first time in our history a Charter of Real Liberty. To all intents and purposes the making of our laws, the administration of these laws, is now in our own hands. Before all the world we have sought and accepted a weighty

responsibility. We must not, we dare not underestimate that responsibility.

From now onward every act of our legislators, of our public officials, high and low, becomes a matter of international, as well as national importance. The world's searchlight will be trained upon our every deed; our public declarations will be examined under a microscope. It is for us to see to it that we give no just cause for reasonable censure.

For years we have been maligned by men of evil heart and oblique mind—men who cared not what they said or did so long as the world thought ill of us, our capacity for self-government. It was because of the wrong impression created by these men that we had to plead so long in vain to the American Congress to obtain that which just and generous Americans would gladly have conceded as a matter of right. That wrong impression still survives. It must be dissipated—banished forever. We must dissipate it.

It does not suffice that one is just and reasonable. The ways of the world require that justice and reason be made fully apparent. It is the concern of every individual Filipino that our race ascend in international acceptance to that high plane of esteem and respect to which our virtues, our ideals, our performances entitle us. This is no vanity; it is duty of the loftiest nature. The world moves rapidly, these days; and all nations are compelled to take full cognizance of the progress of each entity in the great Cosmopolitan Commonwealth.

We must be unto each other, Filipinos, Spartan critics of each other's words and acts, yet kindly disposed and comradely withal, helping one another along the way—the road which will surely lead to a brighter and a greater tomorrow. One thought, alone, should inspire us—the *fair fame of the Philippines* our mother, our sister, sweetheart and wife! Nothing must sully her honor—no speck nor whisper of scandal must touch her garment.

In the legislative hall, in the executive chamber, in the conduct of our courts, in our relations with each other and with those who are guests within our gates, let us be guided by this dominant idea—what can we say or do which will add new laurels to our beloved motherland—our's in every sand that is laved by the sea, every hill that arises to worship the heavens, every leaf and blossom which woos the wind and the sun!

Our fathers have told us how, in their dreams, they visioned, as through a glass darkly, a Philippines, free, prosperous, happy—the sons and daughters of the soil standing up erect with smiling faces and the little children playing with the broken shackles which had ceased to sear and scar the flesh of men and women created by God to worship Him, alone. Rizal,

(Continued on page 12.)



# THE FILIPINO PEOPLE

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MANUEL L. QUEZON - - - - - EDITOR

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This journal is devoted solely to the interests  
of the Filipino People, whose name it bears; and  
to the fair and truthful exposition of the relations  
between the Philippines and the United States, with  
a view to hastening the ultimate establishment of  
Philippine independence upon a self-governing  
republican basis; by the aid and with the recognition  
of the United States.

AUGUST, 1916

## THE FILIPINO PEOPLE

"THE FILIPINO PEOPLE" is issued  
by me as the Resident Commissioner  
from the Philippine Islands, as an official  
medium for expressing the views of the  
people whose name it bears. In stating  
facts regarding conditions in the Philip-  
pines, I give them as I know them,  
without intending that they shall be  
colored by any influence or prejudice,  
that they may be set forth authorita-  
tively and with the greatest possible  
approach to accuracy.

I assume in my official capacity all  
responsibility for the ideas offered and  
the statements made; and I desire solely  
to bring about a better understanding  
in the Philippines and in the United  
States of the real conditions which exist  
in both countries.

MANUEL L. QUEZON,  
Resident Commissioner from the  
Philippine Islands.

## THE MAN WHO EMBALMED "FITNESS"

When President Wilson sought a man  
who would give the force of actual prac-  
tice to the policy of "The Philippines for  
the Filipinos" (acclaimed in words but  
denied in deeds by his three Republican  
predecessors) his mind's eye settled upon  
the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, of  
New York. Mr. Harrison accepted the  
Governor-Generalship of the Philippines.  
He has carried out the President's man-  
date.

He wronged no man, American or  
Filipino, in faithfully performing the  
tasks which called him to Manila. But  
because he lived up to the letter of the

McKinley-Taft-Roosevelt doctrine, every  
act of his administration was made the  
target of misrepresentation and base  
slander. His motives were impugned.  
Publicly and privately, he was exposed to  
the slings and arrows of partisan opponents  
in order to delude the American people  
into the belief that he was the Siva, the  
Destroyer, of all that had been created  
by American occupation of the Philippines.

Yes, Mr. Harrison has been a "Des-  
troyer" in the Philippines. He "des-  
troyed" prejudice, to begin with. He  
brought to a summary end the rule of  
coercion and chaps which was rapidly  
creating a wide and deep chasm between  
Filipinos and Americans. Courageously  
and wisely, he destroyed the system by  
which the insular treasury was being  
pillaged for the benefit of callously covet-  
ous corporate contractors. He found  
the finances in a critical condition. He  
made the insular government self-sup-

porting, self-sustaining despite adverse  
circumstances created by the war.

For three years before his arrival, the  
Philippine Assembly had refused to vote  
approval of the extravagant Forbes  
appropriation bills. Herod from Harvard  
had to fall back upon the provision in  
the law which continued the appropri-  
ations in the last approved money bill.  
The Commission and the elected Philip-  
pine legislature had nothing in common;  
Mr. Harrison and the legislature—not to  
speak of the entire Filipino people—  
worked as one man. Why? Because they  
had the self-same objective in view—the  
greater good of the Filipino people.

In applying the President's policy so as  
to enable the Filipino people to prove  
their capacity in handling difficult execu-  
tive as well as legislative work, Mr.  
Harrison did much to open the eyes of  
Congress and the American people as to  
actual facts of "Filipino fitness." It  
was a body blow which made the rabid



HON. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,  
Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.



retentionists writhe. Without this iron-clad argument provided by three years of liberal and just government in the Philippines, it is doubtful if victory could have been won. This fact should not,

and it will not be forgotten. The name of Francis Burton Harrison will remain engraved upon the hearts of our people as that of one of the chief authors of our Declaration of Independence.



WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

The history of the world, dark, repellent in so many places, is ever brightened by the deeds of men who have not hesitated to make the last requisite personal sacrifice in order to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed. These are the world's true heroes! They, it is, who provide the most precious pages which are as footholds on the steep precipice of time, urging onward and upward men of later ages and generations that the emancipation of the human race along lines of complete comradeship and appreciation and understanding may, at last, be attained.

William Atkinson Jones, the Virginia gentleman, is one of them. A statesman and a sturdy Democrat, he will live in the annals of East and West as The Father of Filipino Freedom. Our people are a grateful people. They never forget a friend or

a friendly deed. As long as the Philippines endure, Mr. Jones will be remembered with pride and with thanks and his splendid work extolled.

Calumny, caustic, carping criticism did not still his eloquent voice or abate by one jot his enthusiastic interest and active in the fight, which he made his own fight. Weakened in body by illness which threatened his very life, he stood firmly by the helm until, after many heart-breaking setbacks, he brought his ship safely into port. His ship and our ship! The Filipino people hope best to prove their gratitude to this great Virginian by steering a safe, sane and successful course to the estuary which is now in sight—thanks largely to his sympathy, his unselfish energy and his unwavering loyalty—Complete Independence!

## ADIOS

This is the last issue of THE FILIPINO PEOPLE. As I announced in the first number, printed in September, 1912, the publication was established by me as the Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands "as an official medium for expressing the views of the people whose name it bears." I assumed in my official capacity all responsibility for the ideas offered and the statements made. My sole desire was "to bring about a better understanding in the Philippines and in the United States of the real conditions which exist in both countries."

The passage of the Jones Bill enables me to bring to a close my official mission in the United States. Others, of course, will continue that which I have begun. Much still remains to be done, but I feel that the time has come when I can resign my office and retire to private life. Consequently, and I confess with some regret, I am compelled, perforce of its personal-official character, to bring to an end the publication of THE FILIPINO PEOPLE.

It has enjoyed the support of many unselfish friends. To these friends I tender the lasting gratitude of my compatriots beyond the sea, as well as my own fervent thanks.

It has, I do believe, accomplished much good. In part, at least, it has counteracted the evil activities of bitter enemies of my people. I bear no malice towards these enemies of Filipino freedom. On the contrary, I wish them well, praying only that they may yet see the light and follow it as fearlessly and as persistently as they have assailed the interests of my people, now, in their hour of promise, dearer than ever to me.

There is nothing more to say except to place upon record my abiding faith in the justice and generosity of the American people; and to extend to friends and foes alike with all my heart the assurance that I shall never forget the courtesy and appreciation with which my efforts have been received.

Adios!

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# EL PUEBLO FILIPINO

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E. E. U. U. de A.

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Precios de anuncio: Se enviarán a solicitud. Admitida en el correo de Washington como correspondencia de segunda clase.

Conságrase esta revista exclusivamente a los intereses del Pueblo Filipino cuyo nombre lleva y a la imparcial y verídica exposición de las relaciones entre las Islas Filipinas y los Estados Unidos, con el objeto de acelerar el establecimiento definitivo de la independencia filipina sobre un régimen republicano, con la ayuda y el reconocimiento de los Estados Unidos.

AGOSTO, 1916

## WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

La historia del mundo, cuyas páginas son negras a ratos y en muchos de sus pasajes horripilante, tiene también líneas brillantes, y esas son las que relatan los hechos de hombres que no vacilan ante el peligro más grande y están dispuestos al sacrificio si ellos son precisos para abogar por la causa de los débiles y oprimidos. Y estos hombres son los verdaderos héroes de la humanidad. Son ellos los que legan a la posteridad las páginas más preciosas de la historia, que constituyen algo así como escalones contruidos en el precipicio del tiempo, estimulando a hombres y generaciones venideras a que prosigan y avancen hacia la emancipación de la raza humana, para que llegue al fin el día en que todos los hombres se entiendan y conozcan mutuamente y se sientan verdaderos camaradas.

William Atkinson Jones, el caballero de Virginia, es uno de esos hombres. Estadista y demócrata fiel, su memoria vivirá eternamente en los anales de Oriente y Occidente como el Padre de la Libertad Filipina. Nuestro pueblo es un pueblo agradecido. Nunca se olvidan de un amigo o de un favor recibido. Mientras exista un solo filipino, Mr. Jones será recordado con orgullo y con gratitud, y su espléndida labor ensalzada.

La calumnia, ni la crítica más acerba pudieron acallar su elocuente palabra o aminorar su entusiasta interés y actividad en la lucha por la causa que él hizo suya. Físicamente débil, debido a un mal que amenazaba su propia vida, sostúvose con firmeza, sufrió hondas decepciones, hasta conducir su nave a puerto seguro. ¡Su nave y la nuestra! El pueblo filipino espera demostrar mejor su gratitud a este ilustre virginiano, guiando la nave por curso seguro hacia la

desembocadura que ya está a la vista, gracias en gran parte a su interés, energía y lealtad inquebrantable,—hacia la completa independencia de Filipinas.

## EL DESTRUCTOR DEL IMPERIALISMO

Cuando el Presidente Wilson buscaba al hombre que podría dar efectividad a la política "Filipinas para los filipinos" (aclamada en palabras pero no traducida en hechos por sus antecesores), su pensamiento estaba fijo en el Honorable Francis Burton Harrison de Nueva York. Mr. Harrison aceptó la jefatura del Gobierno de Filipinas, y a fé que cumplió con el mandato que recibiera del Presidente.

No causó daño a ningún hombre, americano o filipino, al desempeñar con fidelidad la misión que le llevara a Manila. Pero por haber ajustado su conducta a la letra de la doctrina enunciada por McKinley, Roosevelt y Taft, sus actos oficiales fueron el blanco de calumniosas acusaciones. Aún sus intenciones fueron ridiculizadas. Pública y privadamente fué el criticado por sus adversarios políticos quienes no vacilaron en recurrir a la falsedad y a la mentira para pintarle ante el pueblo americano como el "destructor" de todo lo bueno que la ocupación americana trajo a Filipinas.

Convenimos en que Mr. Harrison fué un "destructor" en Filipinas. Él "destruyó" el prejuicio. También "destruyó" él la coerción y el caos que se convertía en un abismo cada vez más hondo que separaba a los filipinos de los americanos. Con valor y decisión, "destruyó" él también el sistema mediante el cual la Tesorería Insular era víctima del pillaje, mediante la concesión de contratos a ciertos codiciosos constructores. Él halló el Gobierno Insular en un estado económico deplorable, e hizo que los ingresos de ese gobierno bastasen para sus atenciones, y esta situación satisfactoria no fué afectada por las desfavorables circunstancias creadas por la guerra.

Por tres años sucesivos antes de su llegada, la Asamblea Filipina se negó a prestar su asentimiento a los extravagantes presupuestos. El Gobernador General tuvo que recurrir a la disposición de la ley orgánica que continuaba los presupuestos del año anterior. La Comisión y la Asamblea Filipina electiva, nada tenían de común; Mr. Harrison y la Legislatura—sin mencionar al pueblo filipino en general—laboraron como un solo hombre. ¿Por qué? Porque tenían un objetivo común, el bienestar del pueblo filipino.

En la aplicación de la política del Presidente de dar oportunidad al pueblo filipino de demostrar su capacidad en resolver difíciles problemas ejecutivos



VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL

así como legislativos, Mr. Harrison contribuyó mucho en abrir los ojos del Congreso y pueblo americanos hacia la realidad respecto a la "capacidad" de los filipinos. Fué un golpe magistral que causó la furia de los retencionistas. Sin este argumento incontestable proporcionando por tres años de gobierno justo y liberal en Filipinas, es muy dudoso que hubiésemos obtenido victoria. Este hecho no puede ni debe ser olvidado. El nombre de Francis Burton Harrison se perpetuará grabado en los corazones de los filipinos, como uno de los principales redactores de nuestra Declaración de Independencia.

## UNA PROMESA SOLEMNE Y UNA LEY ORGANICA

¡Victoria! No hemos obtenido todo por cuanto hemos luchado, algunos con hechos así como con palabras; no hemos alcanzado todo cuanto necesitamos y deseamos; y, sin embargo, nuestro ha sido el triunfo, un triunfo grande y memorable. El día diez y ocho de Agosto del año de mil novecientos diez y seis será recordado por el pueblo filipino con orgullo y júbilo hasta la eternidad. También recordará nuestro pueblo, además del día, a los hombres—americanos y filipinos—que contribuyeron a hacer memorable esa fecha.

La aprobación del Bill Jones, su sanción por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, la confesión hecha por el Congreso de que las Islas Filipinas constituyen y deben constituir una nación independiente, son sucesos que deben revestir trascendental importancia en la vida de nuestro pueblo. Marcan una época en la historia política de Filipinas. El Congreso, el poder legislador de los Estados Unidos, que por diez y ocho años ha estado sordo y mudo a



## ADIOS

Este es el último número del "Pueblo Filipino." Como anuncié en el primer número, publicado en Septiembre de 1912, esta revista fué fundada por mí como Comisionado Residente de las Islas Filipinas "como un órgano oficial para exteriorizar en los Estados Unidos los sentimientos y aspiraciones del pueblo cuyo nombre lleva." Asumí en mi carácter oficial toda responsabilidad por las ideas expresadas y las declaraciones hechas, siendo mi único deseo el "establecer, tanto en las Islas como en los Estados Unidos, mejor conocimiento de las condiciones existentes en uno y otro país."

La aprobación del Bill Jones me pone en condiciones de poder dar por cumplida mi misión oficial en los Estados Unidos. Otros, sin duda, continuarán la labor que he comenzado. Mucho queda aún por hacer, pero creo que ha llegado para mí la oportunidad de retirarme de la vida pública. Por este motivo, véome obligado a confesar con sentimiento, que tendré que dar por terminada también la misión de la revista "El Pueblo Filipino."

Este modesto periódico ha gozado del apoyo de muchos amigos desinteresados. A estos amigos deseo expresar la gratitud eterna de mis compatriotas del otro lado del Océano, y darles mis gracias.

Creo que esta revista ha hecho bastante. Por lo menos ha contrarrestado los esfuerzos de los más fieros adversarios de mi pueblo. No siento rencor alguno contra estos enemigos de la libertad de Filipina. Por el contrario, deséoles bienandanzas, y solo ruego que ellos puedan aún ver la luz y la sigan con el valor y la tenacidad con que han combatido los intereses de mi pueblo en sus horas de prueba, cuando he sentido más cariño por ese pueblo.

Nada me resta que decir sino el hacer patente mi fé inquebrantable en la justicia y generosidad del pueblo americano; y agradecer a amigos y enemigos, con la efusión de mi corazón, por la cortesía que me han dispensado y el aprecio con que han recibido el fruto de mis esfuerzos.

¡Adiós!

MANUEL L. QUEZON.



HCN. CHAMP CLARK

Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives

los ruegos del pueblo filipino, ha hablado al fin; ha dicho que gozaremos de nuestra completa emancipación tan pronto como pueda establecerse un gobierno estable en la tierra que adoramos.

Las palabras contenidas en el preámbulo del proyecto no constituyen una frase hueca. No es la declaración de un partido político. Es el Congreso el que habla. Que nadie se olvide de este hecho. El pueblo americano es responsable ante el mundo entero del fiel cumplimiento de esa solemne promesa. También son responsables a nosotros, pero nosotros, los filipinos, tenemos también responsabilidades que cumplir respecto a ellos.

La promulgación del Bill Jones nos concede, por vez primera en nuestra historia como pueblo sometido, un código de verdaderas libertades. Teórica y prácticamente, el poder de dictar nuestras leyes así como la facultad de aplicarlas, están en nuestras manos. El mundo entero es testigo de que hemos buscado y aceptado una responsabilidad tremenda.

No debemos, no intentamos siquiera, aminorar esa responsabilidad.

De hoy en adelante, cualquier acto de nuestros legisladores, de nuestros funcionarios públicos de alta y baja categoría, estará revestido de una importancia no solamente nacional, sino también internacional. Las miradas del mundo entero estarán fijas en nuestras acciones; nuestras declaraciones públicas serán estudiadas con detención. De nosotros depende el no dar lugar a una justa censura.

Hemos sido, por muchos años, víctimas de hombres de corazón maligno e inteligencia obtusa, de hombres que no les importaba qué decían o hacían con tal de que el mundo pensase mal de nosotros y cuestionase nuestra capacidad para gobernarnos. A las calumnias levantadas por esos hombres contra nosotros se debe el que hayamos tenido que rogar por tanto tiempo, y en vano, al Congreso americano, para obtener lo que la justa y generosa América nos hubiese concedido gustosamente como algo que nos pertenece por

derecho. La impresión errónea causada por esas calumnias aún subsiste. Debe ser disipada, borrada para siempre. Es nuestro deber disiparla.

No es bastante que uno sea justo y razonable. El mundo requiere que la justicia y la razón sean evidentes, visibles. Todo filipino debe estar interesado en que nuestra raza ascienda en la estimación internacional, a esa altura a que, por nuestras virtudes, nuestros ideales, nues-

(Continúa en la pág. 11)



# CÓMO SE APROBÓ EL PROYECTO DE LEY JONES

Un Día Típicamente Manileño, con el Sol Iluminando Con Sus Brillantes Rayos la Noble Labor Realizada en el Capitolio Americano

Los Congressistas Elogian los Servicios Prestados por el Comisionado Quezon al Pueblo Filipino

(Por un antiguo periodista de Manila)

Fué un día típicamente manileño: el sol, que resplandecía con brillantez, hacía sentir su calor en todos los ámbitos del majestuoso Capitolio; una brisa agradable, comparable con la brisa que se disfruta en el Malecón, amortiguaba la calidez de la atmósfera. El ambiente en la Cámara era de expectación. Por entre el murmullo de la conversación congresional dejábase oír de cuando en cuando el ruido de los malletazos y la voz potente del Speaker que invitaba cortésmente a los legisladores americanos a observar orden; *Gentlemen will please come to order*. Los pajes cruzan precipitadamente el gran salón, tratando en vano de imprimir gravedad a sus rostros de adolescente. En medio de esta atmósfera bullía la expectación de que algo habría de ocurrir. ¡Y ocurrió!

El informe del Comité de Conferencia se leyó. Mr. Jones, inválido en apariencia, pero con mirada alerta y vigorosa voz, explicó la importancia de los cambios hechos. Evitó proferir palabra o frase alguna que pueda revivir el resentimiento de los "dormidos canes" del lado de la minoría. Fué un discurso muy atinado el suyo, una hábil presentación de los hechos, y sus contestaciones a las preguntas hechas por el Juez Towner y otros miembros respecto a la condición de los americanos en Filipinas que deseen tomar parte activa en la política insular, fueron notablemente acertadas. Nada emocionante aún.

Las explicaciones han terminado. El Speaker anuncia que el "caballero de Filipinas tiene la palabra." Todas las miradas se dirigen a la correcta, pulcra figura ataviada en traje inmaculadamente blanco que se levanta cerca de la mesa de lectura. El Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, con la naturalidad que le es característica bajo cualquiera circunstancia, agradece con un gesto gracioso de la mano y una inclinación de cabeza la salva cordial de aplausos que se le tributa desde los distintos lados de la Cámara. Él comienza a hablar, y el Congreso cesa de conversar. Los miembros se sientan y escuchan, como siempre lo hacen cuando

se dice algo que es digno de ser escuchado.

El discurso ha terminado. Con frecuencia, el representante del pueblo filipino so veía obligado a hacer pausa mientras los deleitados legisladores de la gran nación norteamericana rendían su tributo a una frase o período del discurso dicho con oportunidad y digno de ser recordado. Cuando el Sr. Quezon anunció que el discurso que él pronunciaba era el último, el Congreso, sin diferencias de partido, presentó su "demurrer." "Si," insistió el Comisionado, "tengo tomada mi determinación."

El Comisionado rindió tributo a aquellos que le han prestado su apoyo para la consumación de este acto de justicia. Hizo entender enfáticamente a la Cámara, y por conducto de la Cámara a la nación, que el pueblo filipino esperará el cumplimiento de la promesa tan solemnemente hecha, e insistirá en su cumplimiento, mientras que ellos, por su parte, demostrarán a América y al mundo entero que son capaces de mantener un gobierno

estable y justo, digno en todos los aspectos de ser completamente independiente. Terminó su discurso en medio de entusiastas aclamaciones, y el lugar en que se levantaba se convirtió pronto en el centro de un coro de Congressistas de renombre que le felicitaron por su discurso y por el éxito de su campaña en este país, y expresáronle sus deseos de verle disfrutando del gran porvenir que él se merece, en medio de los suyos, cuya emancipación política ha obtenido. Tocáronle los hombros y estrecharon sus manos aquellos veteranos legisladores, repitiéndole una y otra vez que sus siete años de servicio en el Congreso ha sido una inspiración para todos los miembros. Y el erecto "hombre fuerte de Tayabas" tomó estas demostraciones con calma, como parte de la labor del día. No pensaba en sí mismo sino en sus emancipados compatriotas de allende los mares, copartícipes suyos en su labor y en su día de triunfo.

Amigos y enemigos de la causa filipina, rindieron público testimonio a la habilidad del Sr. Quezon. He aquí algunos de los brillantes toques del debate, cuyo aspecto primordial, que está fuera del alcance de toda comparación, fué el "Canto del Cisne" del Comisionado Quezon, si es que podemos llamarlo así:

MR. TOWNER. Creo que quizás sea propio para un miembro de la minoría decir que, mientras no le fué siempre posible estar de acuerdo con el Comisionado de las Islas Filipinas, está dispuesto a decir que jamás ha conocido un hombre más consagrado a los intereses de su pueblo, como él entendió esos intereses, como lo ha estado el caballero de las Islas Filipinas. (Aplausos.) A tiempo y fuera de tiempo, con una habilidad y tenacidad raras y dignas del orgullo de cualquier miembro de parlamento en el mundo, este caballero laboró por su pueblo.

MR. MILLER. Estoy completamente de acuerdo con lo que el caballero de Iowa acaba de decir, lo que sinceramente apruebo. El Sr. Quezon ha ganado una distinción notable. Él es hoy el filipino más popular y amado entre los suyos. Él ha ganado este lugar preferente en los corazones de sus compatriotas por su perseverante devoción a los intereses de

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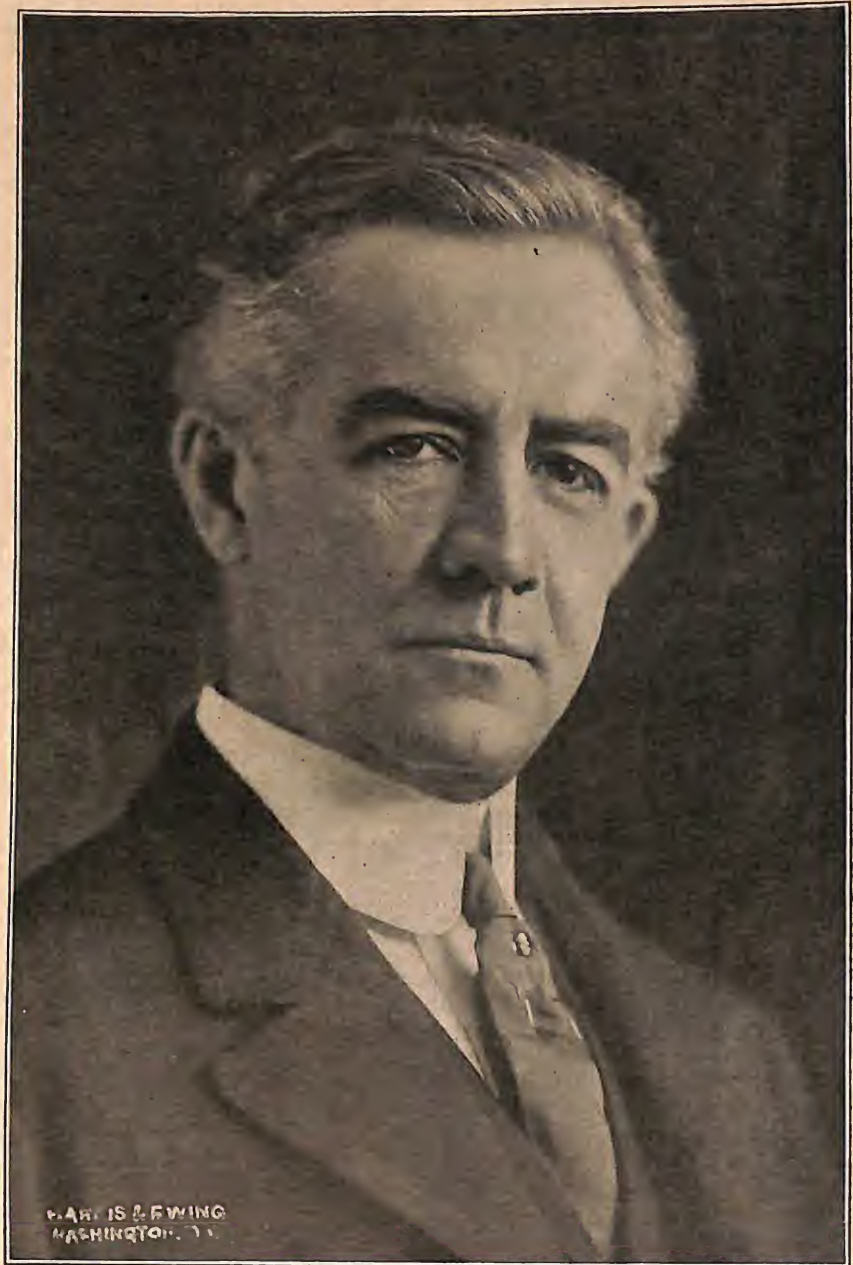


los filipinos, como él los entiende, por su honradez, por su lealtad a los principios, por su natural generoso y aquellas cualidades personales agradables que hacen de él un amigo y camarada, a la vez que leader y estadista. Estas mismas cualidades han hecho que él sea amado por nosotros y han contribuido para que él pueda realizar la gran labor en favor de su pueblo, labor que, en mi opinión, ningún filipino viviente, podría realizar con tanta habilidad. Él ha triunfado, pues este día presencia él la aprobación del proyecto de ley por el que tanto y por tan largo tiempo ha laborado. Él debe sentirse feliz este día, feliz en su triunfo, feliz en saber que mientras él obtenía ese triunfo ganaba a la vez la estimación y admiración de los miembros de esta Cámara.

MR. CLINE. Sr. Presidente, no quisiera dejar pasar esta oportunidad sin hacer algunas observaciones acerca del carácter y habilidad del representante de las Islas Filipinas. Después de siete años de asociación con él, después de siete años de observación detenida, siento placer en decir que él es un ejemplo de lo que su raza puede llegar a ser. Creo expresar el sentir de esta Cámara cuando digo que ningún hombre puede con mayor lealtad, mayor honradez, mayor valor, y más habilidad representar las Islas Filipinas, que el caballero de Filipinas. (Aplausos.)

MR. BRUMBAUGH. Deseo aprovechar esta ocasión para declarar aquí lo que he observado durante mis recientes viajes por las Islas Filipinas, el respeto y la confianza que el pueblo de aquellas Islas tienen en su representante, el Sr. Quezon, y deseo hacer oír mi voz de admiración por la fidelidad y habilidad con que él ha representado a su pueblo en esta Cámara. (Aplausos.) Dondequiera que fui en las Islas, halle que el pueblo tenía confianza en él como hombre y como representante, en su integridad, y en su devoción a lo que ellos creen ser beneficioso para ellos. Me sumo a sus numerosos amigos en desearle muchos años de vida, prosperidad, salud, y felicidad. (Aplausos.)

Después de haberse votado el proyecto, el Sr. Quezon, los miembros del Comité de Asuntos Insulares de la Cámara, el personal de la delegación filipina, y algunos filipinos que estaban de visita en Washington, fueron "sorprendidos" frente al Capitolio por un "tomador" de vistas cinematográficas. Indudablemente las películas que contienen estas vistas "movibles" serán exhibidas y aclamadas en Filipinas. Prestó singular atractivo al grupo la Señorita Trinidad de León, la encantadora hija del ex-diputado Sr. Ceferino de León, quien hace su primer viaje a América y está ganando numerosas amistades en este país.



SENATOR GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK.  
Chairman, Committee on the Philippines, United States Senate

## UNA PROMESA SOLEMNE Y UNA LEY ORGANICA

(Continuación de la pág 9)

tros actos, tenemos derecho a figurar. Esto no es vanidad; es un deber sacratísimo. El mundo evoluciona hoy con rapidez, y todas las naciones se ven obligadas a observar con cuidado los progresos que hace cada miembro de la gran familia internacional.

Debemos, los filipinos, ser le uno para el otro, críticos espartanos de los actos de cada cual, pero siempre dispuestos a ser camaradas y a prestarnos mutua ayuda en nuestra peregrinación por el camino que seguramente nos conducirá a un futuro grandioso y brillante. Una sola idea debe ser nuestra inspiración, y esa es la de laborar por el buen nombre de las

Islas Filipinas que es nuestra patria y a la vez personifica a nuestras madres, nuestras hermanas, nuestras amadas, nuestras esposas. Nada debe mancillar su honor; debemos conservar inmaculada su túnica contra los manchones del escándalo.

En nuestros salones legislativos, en nuestros recintos ejecutivos, en el funcionamiento de nuestros tribunales de justicia, en nuestras relaciones entre nosotros mismos y con aquellos que son nuestros huéspedes, debemos dejarnos guiar por esta idea dominante: ¿Qué podemos decir o hacer que pueda añadir laureles a nuestra amada patria, en que cada grano de arena acariciado por el mar es nuestro, en que son nuestras las montañas que se levantan para adorar los cielos, en que cada hoja y capullo que el



viento acaricia y el sol dora son nuestros!

Nuestros antepasados nos han contado cómo, en sus sueños, han vislumbrado como al través de ceniciento cristal, una Filipinas libre, próspera, feliz; los hijos e hijas del país erectamente levantados, con semblantes risueños y los niños jugando con los grillos rotos que han cesado de atormentar y rasgar la piel de hombres y mujeres creados por Dios para adorarle a Él solo. Rizal, con los ojos velados por la negra túnica de la muerte, apercibió esa visión, que dió calor a su corazón y fortificó su valor mientras los proyectiles de sus verdugos cantaron un triste requiem y enviaron a nuestro héroe a "donde no hay verdugos ni opresores." Para ver ese sueño realizado con prontitud, hombres y niños, mujeres jóvenes y viejas sacrificaron también gustosos sus vidas durante el período más negro de nuestra historia, en aquella época en que habíamos perdido todo cuando creíamos haber ganado todo, en los años 1898 a 1902. Volvamos esa página. Cerremos el volumen de predicciones, de agitación, de repulsa, de desengaños, de promesas incumplidas, de quejas vanas. ¡Abramos un nuevo libro este día!

¿Qué se escribirá en ese libro? Nosotros mismos podemos y debemos decidirlo. Y este nuevo libro, compatriotas, no es un mero volumen de predicciones o de agitación; es un libro de *hechos*, de *acción*.

Nuestra propia labor debe y deberá decidir nuestra suerte; decidirá la realización final de nuestras aspiraciones que no pueden ni deben ser sino ver a Filipinas convertida en nación libre e independiente, ver a nuestra patria ocupando su lugar en la gran familia de estados, y contemplar en ella la Perla de Oriente soñada por Rizal.

### A SOLEMN PLEDGE AND A CHARTER

(Continued from page 5)

the film of death obscuring his eyes, saw this vision, and it warmed his heart and steeled his courage while the bullets of his executioners sang his sad requiem and sent him Home. To hasten this culmination of hope brave men and boys, and tender girls and aged women, too, died cheerfully during that darkest period of our history when all seemed lost just when we had deemed all won—1898—1902. Turn down that page. Close the volume of anticipation, of agitation, of rebuffs, disappointments, broken promises, vain regrets. We open a new book, today!

What is to be written in that book we, ourselves, can and should decide. And this new book, Filipinos, is no mere volume of anticipation or agitation—admirable though that has been and concrete in its results—but a Book of Deeds, of Action!

Our own work must, and it shall decide our destiny—the ultimate realization of all our hope—the Philippines, a Nation, Free and Independent, peer of our comrade commonwealths, Pearl of the East!



SENATOR JOHN F. SHAFROTH

### THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Immediately after signing the Jones Bill, on Tuesday, August 29, President Wilson said:

"The Philippine Bill excites peculiar feelings in me, because there have been times when the people of the Philippine Islands doubted our intention to be liberally just to them. I hope and believe that this bill is a sufficient earnest to them of our real intentions. It is a very satisfactory advance in our policy of extending to them genuine self-government and control of their own affairs. It is only by such means that any people comes into contentment and into political capacity, and it was high time that we did this act of justice which we now have done.

### EL PRESIDENTE Y LA NUEVA LEY ORGÁNICA

Inmediatamente después de firmar la Nueva Ley Orgánica para Filipinas, a las 10:30 de la mañana del 29 de Agosto, el Presidente se expresó así:

"El Proyecto de Ley de Filipinas causa en mí especial emoción, porque hebe ocasiones en que el pueblo de Filipinas ha dudado nuestra intención de ser liberalmente justos con ellos. Espero y confío que esta ley sera prueba suficiente de nuestras verdaderas intenciones. Representa un progreso satisfactorio en nuestra política de conceder a los filipinos mayor autonomía y dominio sobre sus propios asuntos. Solamente así es como cualquier pueblo puede sentirse satisfecho y demostrar su capacidad política, y ya era tiempo de que realizáramos el acto de justicia que acabamos de realizar.



## THE FAREWELL BANQUET AT THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL

LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO MR. JONES AND A GOLD WATCH GIVEN TO MR. QUEZON BY THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(Contributed)

Commissioner Quezon left Washington in order to render at Manila an account of his stewardship as the spokesman for his people, August 30. On the evening of the previous day—nine hours after President Wilson had signed the bill—he was host to a company of about one hundred in the handsome Red Room of the New Willard Hotel. The guests included the most famous men in the Congress of the United States, present and past American officials associated with the political development of the Philippines; it was a notably brilliant company. Hon. Claude Kitchin told how Speaker Clark, Mr. Adamson, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and the floor leader, himself, had declined a pressing invitation from the President of the United States in order to dine with Mr. Quezon and testify their regard for him and their appreciation of his wonderful work in Congress. Mr. Jones sat to the right of the host and Senator Shafroth on Mr. Quezon's left; yet there was no sign of partisanship—quite the reverse. Mr. Quezon possibly intended the dinner as a personal tribute to the Congressional friends he has made during seven years' hard, uphill work to the goal achieved. They turned the tables on him and demonstrated the superiority of parliaments by transforming the occasion into a testimonial to the political genius and personal charm of their host. Among the old time notables in the Philippine Government who cheered the praises of Mr. Quezon sung by Senators and Representatives were former Gov.-Gen. James F. Smith, W. Morgan Shuster and Maj. George P. Ahern; Brig. Gen. McIntyre and Colonel Walcutt of the Bureau of Insular Affairs represented the official link between past and present. The table was banked with the prettiest blooms of the season, great magnolia blossoms, dahlias, roses, gladiolas, forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley. In front of the host stood a tall, tapering silver loving cup, which, towards the close of the dinner, Mr. Quezon presented to Mr. Jones as a token of his love and gratitude.

Mr. Tavenner, of Illinois, on behalf of those who have worked with and against Mr. Quezon in Congress, presented the retiring Commissioner with a handsome gold watch, inscribed as follows:

*"Presented to Honorable Manuel L. Quezon by His Admirers in the U. S. House of Representatives in Appreciation of His Splendid Services in The Cause of Philippine Independence August, 1916."*

The company cheered with enthusiasm when Mr. Tavenner expressed the hope that the watch would tick for Mr. Quezon during a long, prosperous and happy lifetime.

At the close of the dinner motion pictures of the most important scenes attending the enactment of the bill, including the signature by the President, were flashed on the screen set up at one end of the dining room. Mr. Quezon explained that these pictures will be shown throughout the Philippines after his return to his homeland.

Among the speeches delivered at the banquet were the following:

Senator Stone, of Missouri, said:

"Nine years ago it was my privilege to visit the Philippine Islands. During my journeyings through the Islands I had the honor of being entertained by our distinguished host, then the Governor of his province. Never in my life was I the recipient of a sweeter, more delicate or more affecting courtesy than he extended to me. (Cheers.) He asked me to attend this dinner. It was a graceful compliment. The one shadow over it was that it is to be a good-bye. I am sorry to see the Governor go away not to come back again in his official capacity.

"I am sure, gentlemen, that those of us who have been associated with him here have esteemed him for his own sterling worth, for his character, for his patriotism; and that our friendship and goodwill in every way will follow him no matter how far or how high he goes. (Cheers.) I ask you, gentlemen, to rise with me and drink this toast to our host." (Cheers.)

Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said:

"I do not believe that any country wherever situated in the whole history of the world has had a representative to advocate its cause as the cause of the Philippine Islands has been advocated by Manuel L. Quezon. (Cheers.) We all know that—we in the House who know what that man has been through while he has been advocating the cause of the Philippines. (Cheers.) The baseless slanders that he has been called upon to encounter and endure have taught us to admire his unflinching tact and courtesy.

"Mr. Toastmaster, I want to say a word to you, directly. Your conduct in the advocacy of that most difficult cause, in the Congress and throughout the

country, illustrates a very important and oft-forgotten truth—that a man may be always fearless and determined and yet ever just and fair; and that, in public life, it is possible for a man to be ambitious and yet never cease to be a gentleman. (Loud cheers.) I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Missouri. I am glad to be here but sorry it is in the nature of a farewell."

Here Mr. Cooper told an appropriate Lincoln anecdote. There were two brothers Sloane, and the one succeeded the other in Congress. The retiring brother introduced his successor to the great, martyr President. Lincoln took a hand of each and said: "I am glad to meet you and welcome you, Mr. Sloane. I am sorry, very sorry to lose you, Mr. Sloane!"

They would welcome with cordiality the successor whose path had been made so easy by Mr. Quezon, but their feelings would be like that of the Jews of old. "Those who saw the new temple rejoiced; but those who thought of the old temple mourned." Well, indeed, said Mr. Cooper with deep feeling, has Mr. Quezon deserved and surely he will receive the thanks and the honor—the highest honor in the gift of the Filipino people. (Cheers.)

The Wisconsin jurist and legislator, who has ever been a loyal friend of the Philippines, touched briefly upon the history of the Philippine legislation in Congress. He spoke of the proved worth of the Filipinos—of Chief Justice Arellano, quoting from President Taft's statement that the presiding judge of the Philippine Supreme Court "Would, in ability, in integrity, and in high purpose, compare favorably with any supreme court justice in the United States."

"Taft said that," declared Mr. Cooper; "and he ought to be able to judge, for he is himself one of the greatest judges in the world."

At the request of Mr. Quezon, Mr. Cooper gave a short account of the life of Jose Rizal and recited the valedictory verses written by the poet-hero on the eve of his execution, "My Last Thought." He quoted in fine scorn the remark of former Speaker Cannon during the debate on the Philippine Organic Law of 1902—"they (the Filipinos) are all barbarians, savages incapable of civilization," and asked: "Who among us could write such a wonderfully beautiful poem? You have heard how nine years ago Mr. Quezon could not speak English. How many Americans could hope to go to the Philippines and in nine years master a strange language so as to speak with the compelling eloquence in which that man spoke tonight? (Cheers.)

"We went to the Philippines," concluded Mr. Cooper, "not to establish tyranny, but to set wider the bounds of



freedom and to bring to those islands the blessings of modern civilization. We owe much to our host that we are succeeding in that great task." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Tavenner, of Illinois, said he understood there were three parties in the Philippines, all favoring independence. They had one good thing in common. None yielded to the other in their admiration of the worth and respect for the work of Mr. Quezon. (Cheers.)

"Now, gentlemen," continued Mr. Tavenner, "I wish to present him with a slight token of our admiration and appreciation of his excellent services. The thing that I am going to present to him ticks. And, Mr. Quezon, it is our hope that it will tick for you throughout a long, prosperous and happy lifetime." (Cheers.)

The Illinois Democrat—one of the best-looking men in Congress, and whose charming bride was an interested spectator of the dinner, sitting with other lady friends of the company in the upper gallery—then handed to Mr. Quezon the gold watch, a parting gift from his friends in Congress.

Speaker Clark said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: I deeply appreciate the kindness of heart which inspired the remarks of the gentleman from the Philippines. I am obliged to him for the tender of the votes of the Philippine Islands. It demonstrates that they are fit for self-government. (Laughter and cheers.)

"I have frequently told people with whom I have conversed the remarkable story of Quezon—not having been able to speak a word of English ten years ago and now being one of the best speakers on the floor of the House of Representatives. (Cheers.) His case is very similar to that of Carl Schurz, who became in his time the best speaker and writer of English in the United States, although when he came first from Germany he could not utter a word of English. He spoke book English. He learned how to speak and write from the best sources; and in addition to that he happened to be in Congress, the world's greatest educational forum. (Laughter and cheers.) As with Carl Schurz, so, too, has it been with our brilliant friend from the Philippines."

The speaker digressed to poke a little fun at the *Congressional Record* and the time-honored (and sometimes abused) privilege of "extending the record" in "leave to print." When he came first to the House, Mr. Clark remarked that he felt strongly opposed to that practice. It seemed wasteful. But he had later learned otherwise. First, it helped the

House to a lot of good information; and second—candidly—he would rather some members would print what they intended to say than that he should have to listen to what they did say. (Laughter.)

"The chief reason why we are here," said the speaker, "is that we all like the Commissioner from the Philippines. I do not see how we could help liking him." (Cheers.) "The second reason is that the American people have a very great sympathy with the Filipino people in the efforts they have been making, and are now making, to better their condition. I think brothers Jones, Garrett and the others with them are entitled to the thanks of the American people as well as of the Filipino people." (Cheers.)

"They say that 'wise men change their opinions and fools never do.' Our distinguished friend from the Philippines is a wise man. We all know that. (Cheers.) Now, Mr. Quezon has said that he is going away, never to come back. I hope he will change his opinion and come back. (Cheers.)

"With all respect to the other good men they may have, I think he could do more good for them than any other two men they could send here." (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Towner, of Iowa, a Republican member of the Insular Affairs Committee, said:

"I should like to add a word to what has been said, particularly by the Speaker, regarding the Commissioner from the Philippines. I entirely agree with the Speaker that there are no two men in the Philippines who could be sent here who could do more for the Philippines than can the present Commissioner. (Cheers.) The present Commissioner has won the hearts of Congress because of his perfect candor and sincerity; because he has been an eloquent, earnest and consistent advocate of liberty and freedom—and that meets with the earnest and immediate response of every American citizen. (Cheers.)

"It is because of these considerations that we are always ready to hear him and to give him, as the representative of his people, a more ready acceptance than we possibly could others who might be sent here—because of his candor, because of his energy and because of the fact that we believe him to be entirely sincere and devoted to the cause which he advocates." (Cheers.)

"I have not always agreed with the representative from the Philippines. I have not always agreed with others who have advocated the granting of larger measures of self-government to the people of the Islands than I thought was advisable in their own interest. But while we may have differed, as we have differed, with regard to measures and the exact application of principles, we

have all been as one in our desire to do that which seemed to us best in order to make them and us better, more successful in the service of civilization and mankind. I have always been glad to think that whatever may be the ultimate destiny of the Islands, whatever may be their final condition, independence or otherwise, that each step which we have taken has been taken with their good, the good of humanity, and not with any selfish purpose in mind. (Cheers.) I am, indeed, proud to think that all of us have stood upon that common ground. (Cheers.)

"When the Commissioner goes home to his people I hope he will take this message back to them—that there is not and never has been any reluctance upon the part of any body of Americans, irrespective of party, to give them further opportunities of self-government which we thought they could possibly exercise with safety to themselves. If we have seemed to deny them some things sometimes, it has not been with any selfish motive, but, on the contrary, merely in their own interest. No American state, no American enjoys complete liberty of action. We are all subjects of the state; not the subjects of an individual, of course, but subject to the law and to the principles of constitutional government. In that sense, all of us have been subjects and will continue to be subjects as long as our government lasts. We want the Philippines to have just as large a share of self-government as the people of these Islands can stand; and, because the Commissioner from the Philippines has worked honorably, ably, fearlessly and devotedly to that end, we wish for him a long and happy and prosperous career to the advantage of his people, and for that people we wish peace, happiness and prosperity whether it shall be under the American flag or under their own Philippine flag." (Cheers.)

Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, said:

"I do not think I could express more feelingly the high honor and deep personal affection in which we hold the gentleman from the Philippines than by saying frankly that we excused our-

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selves from the President's table, or rather made the President excuse himself from feasting us in order to come down here and say Godspeed to Quezon. (Cheers.) We are delighted to be here to pay our respects to our distinguished host, who is as able as wise, as tactful, as loyal a representative as any one people has ever sought. (Cheers.) I am glad I have remained in Congress long enough to see the enactment of as large a measure of self-government for the Filipino people as that signed today by the President; and I hope that I shall live long enough (and not be a much older man, at that) to see another act passed giving to the Filipino people a full measure of independent government. (Cheers.) Our friend from the Philippines has told us that if the Filipinos had a voice in the election of the next President, their votes would all be cast for the gentleman from Missouri now sitting by my side. I can't say how the Filipinos may feel about this matter, but I know without a doubt that if the people of the United States had their way they would unanimously vote for our distinguished host as the President of the Philippine Republic, when it comes; in fact, I nominate him now for that great honor. (Prolonged cheers.)

"I regret that for some years to come this will be the last time that I shall be in his presence, look into his face and enjoy his comradeship. (Cheers.) As the Speaker said, I hope he will change his mind and I assure him that if he does so he will always have open arms extended to him and a hearty welcome whenever he comes back to this place, where he has done so much good." (Cheers.)

Mr. Philip Campbell, of Kansas, said: "I cannot permit this occasion to pass without joining in this tribute of affectionate farewell to our host and friend. We do not have to agree with him always in order to admire and love him. (Cheers.) I have said on several occasions and I take pleasure in repeating it here that there is no man in the American Congress better able to take care of himself on the floor of the House than the representative of the Philippine Islands. (Cheers.) I wish him godspeed, and his people peace, progress and prosperity under this new act which he has won for them and hope that he will reconsider his resolution and come back again here to give us the happiness and decided advantage of his presence and participation in the work of Congress." (Cheers.)

Senator Phelan, of California, said: "I feel that coming from California I am the nearest neighbor of the Filipino people and, therefore, we take an especially deep interest in their welfare.

There is, however, another reason why personally I feel strongly moved by their efforts to attain their aspirations as a people; for I, too, am sprung from a subject race. Perhaps that has given me sympathy and intelligence in approaching their problems. You can win these people from whom I have sprung by their affections but you can never reconcile them to their chains. (Cheers.) Hence, I am glad, tonight, to see that our great government has risen to the position where it, too, can comprehend the needs and interests of a people who by reason of their weakness have been subjected to centuries of tyranny, and that we have, at last, determined to act towards them under a high and deep sense of justice and generosity. (Cheers.) I wish we could have gone further and given them all they have asked of us. It should not concern us what kind of government they give themselves. It is not our government, but their government. Tonight we see the triumph of generous sentiment over commercial cupidity. (Cheers.) Gratitude is worth something. I read the other day of two Cuban officers in the service of Mexico, who, when it looked like the certainty of trouble between Mexico and the United States, laid down their arms because, they said, they could not fight against the United States because the United States had made Cuba free. (Cheers.) The gratitude of Cuba is ours today, and if need were to arrive the people of Cuba would stand shoulder to shoulder with us, because we have made Cuba free. The same truth applies to the Philippines. God forbid that this coun-

try of ours should ever be plunged into war; but if trouble should come, if only we carry out the policy of which we have now given a positive pledge, the people of the Philippines will be our friends, because we shall have treated them with justice and with generosity." (Cheers.)

Mr. Slayden, of Texas, read a number of the earliest American Congressional and other statements regarding the proper policy to be pursued in the Philippines in support of his contention that from President McKinley downwards there was no idea of permanent retention until well after the beginning of the negotiations which led to the Paris peace pact. In the 55th Congress he had himself denounced "any unfortunate alliance with Asiatic islands" because he was convinced that the way to accustom people to the blessings of freedom was to give them complete freedom. "That," said Mr. Slayden, "is my position tonight. I believe that it is our duty not to stop short of the final step of which the Act signed today is but as the means to an end. I believe in the absolute, unmodified, unqualified independence of the Philippine Islands." (Cheers.)

Mr. Borland, of Kansas City, Mo., said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: There are two very impressive facts which stand out in this gathering. One is the splendid tribute that has been paid to the Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, not only for his integrity and ability as a man but for his intense loyalty to the cause for which he spoke. (Cheers.) It is our love of

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loyalty which bespeaks the broad spirit of American life. The second fact is contained in the words of the Commissioner himself when he said that he is returning to his people with no intention of coming back to us. His work has received the cordial applause of friends and foes. I know of no better message, no more splendid lesson that he can take back to his people than this: 'Because he has worked at all times unselfishly for his people the heart of Congress has gone out to him.' That should be an inspiration to his own people as it is an exemplification of the broad spirit of fairness and toleration in which Congress endeavors to work for the American people." (Cheers.)

Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: I am glad, indeed, of this opportunity to say something which has been passing through my mind. I have a very high opinion of the gentleman from the Philippines. He has interested me more than most men ever since I have known him. He has been a marvel for energy, for wisdom and for ability, and the tributes that have been paid him in this room have not miscarried or been exaggerated. (Cheers.)

"No man could be more deserving of the acclaims of his people than Mr. Quezon is when he returns to the Philippine Islands. He is a remarkable man with a very remarkable history.

"When a mere boy he had a military career—one which would have done credit to any man in the United States. He had an educational career, more thorough in its scope, more lasting in its influence, than that of many men in the United States who have given themselves wholly to the cultivation of the mind. We have learned much from him during his career in this country as the chosen representative of his people. The mind of a man who could not speak English nine years ago and who tonight speaks English as grammatically, as eloquently as can any man educated in the United States must undoubtedly have some views of interest and of importance to the people of the United States, not to speak of his own people. (Cheers.) I trust that when he goes back to the Philippine Islands he will be charitable in the expression of such views as he has formed about us. He has had a wonderful career, while still a young man. The best part of his life is still before him. Since I have known him I may say frankly that I have envied him the opportunity which he has of becoming a real leader of mankind—one of the leading statesmen of the earth. (Cheers.)

"There are few men at this table who can hope to hold the place which will be given to Mr. Quezon among the champions of the rights of the people in

the history of the whole world. (Cheers.) His name will stand out in lucid letters for all time—a name which will be dear to all lovers of human liberty—Manuel L. Quezon. (Cheers.) All honor to Mr. Jones, whose name is attached to this legislation—all honor to him because he has deserved it. (Cheers.) But, if we have our Washington in this country, if the English people have their Wellington and the German people their Bismarck, history will record that they have their Quezon in the Philippines." (Prolonged cheers.)

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, said:

"I have been gratified very much by the expressions so deservedly used regarding our friend and host. I want to say to you that today I wrote a letter to Governor-General Harrison and in that letter I said that the Philippines could not get along without Mr. Quezon here and that he should be returned to Congress whether he desired it or not. (Cheers.) I would regard it as almost a fatal mistake not to have him here and I hope that when he gets to the islands and observes the sentiments there—which I am sure are even stronger than they are here, strong as these sentiments are—that he will reconsider his decision and return here. (Cheers.) We have done something for the Philippines at last (cheers), but something more has got to be done in order to accomplish the great work to which he has devoted his talents. There have been differences of opinion regarding this matter—differences as to the best ways and means to be employed. But so far as the Senate is concerned there never has been any doubt as to the ultimate aim for which we have been striving—there has been but one opinion as to that. Mr. Quezon takes back with him to the Philippines a substantial proof of actual accomplishment. If he remains adamant in his present determination, he will still be with us, if not in person, then in spirit. I hope and believe that his reception in the Philippines will be all that which his friends here would wish him, and more." (Cheers.)

Returning thanks for the loving cup, Mr. Jones, of Virginia, said:

"My heart is stirred to its very depths. I should be insensible to the very sentiments of life, to love itself, to a sense of gratitude, to the pulse-beats of my own heart if I did not feel profoundly stirred by the action of the gentleman from the Philippines, my dear Mr. Quezon, in presenting me with this beautiful tribute. I would that I could fittingly express my thanks for his gratitude and for his generosity. I cannot do it. I could add nothing if I were to attempt to add to the beau-

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tiful, sincere and the just tributes already paid to our dear friend here tonight. There is not one of us who does not know that every word said was more than deserved by him. (Cheers.) It is a great source of pleasure to me that the measure which has recently been passed by Congress will meet with satisfaction and produce happiness in the Philippine Islands. No one of you could be more grateful than I am for that fact.

"However feeble my efforts may have been I have striven as best I could to secure through Congress a declaration on the part of the people of the United States as to what should be the future status of the Philippines. I tried my best to create a sentiment in Congress favorable to action on this great question and it is naturally a source of very great satisfaction to me that at last I have lived to see the Congress of the United States give to the people of the Philippines this substance of self-government with the hope that in the near future they will be given its title. (Cheers.)

"I wish I had the eloquence of our dear friend from the Philippines so that I could express myself more clearly and more fully. He is about to return to his people. I know that he will receive such an ovation, such a heart-felt welcome as never yet was accorded to any mortal man within the Philippine Islands. (Cheers.) And in my judgment he well deserves this great reception which surely will be his. (Cheers.)

"During the seven years in which he has represented his people—and I think I had a better opportunity of observing his work than any other man in Congress—he has not only worked without a single hour's cessation to create a sentiment in favor of the independence of his country; his own noble words and acts—I know I can honestly add, this thoughts—have been the very best advertisement of his people's fitness for independence. (Cheers.) I am too much overcome by the feelings this occasion excites to say what I want to say just as I should like to say it. This, however, I must say; that while I have always believed that it was the duty of the United States to fix a definite date for the ultimate independence of the Philippines, from the expressions of opinion on all sides upon this question which I have heard, I do firmly believe that the bill enacted by Congress will give more general satisfaction than any measure yet proposed or any measure that we might possibly have enacted. (Cheers.)

"I share the sentiments expressed this evening that it will be a great loss

to us as well as a loss to Filipino interests here, if the gentleman who is now going from us insists upon refusing re-election as the representative of his people in the capital of the United States; and yet I am not prepared to say that his decision in this matter is not a wise decision.

"Under the act just passed the Filipino people will establish a new government. They will be called upon to exercise new legislative powers; and it seems to me that this is a patriotic thing for the gentleman who sits by my side to decline a renomination to Congress when—largely because of his own great and good work—the place would

(Continued on page 18)

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(Continued from page 17)

mean to a certain extent an easy sinecure and instead of coming here where he has made so many permanent friends to stay where the hard work will be, now—to remain among his own people and to give them the benefit of his own great experience in legislative matters and a knowledge of things that will help them to utilize to the best purpose this new liberal government which we have given them. (Cheers.) I do believe that they will need his counsel and his experience there in Manila, more than they will need him here in Washington. Yet, do I believe that the day is not far distant when conditions will be reversed; when the stable government predicated in our promise will have been established; when by their own acts they will have proved that they deserve independence. (Cheers.) And when they have demonstrated that fact, not only to the people of the United States but to the whole world, they will surely send once more to the Congress of the United States the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon (prolonged cheers) to tell us that they now expect us to carry out the covenant we have this day made with them that when they shall have established a stable government they shall be given their freedom, their independence. (Cheers.)

"We shall all welcome him when he comes back. (Cheers.) I may not be here to join with you in welcoming him, but I know that you will give him a greeting worthy of his place in the life of his people, worthy of his part in the history of the world, worthy of this Congress which we are all proud to serve. (Cheers.) I believe, too, that Congress will stand ready to make good the solemn promise contained in the bill to which the President of the United States affixed his signature this morning. (Cheers.)

"Mr. Quezon, I would like to say a word to you directly and to send through you a message to your people; but I shall not take up the time at this late hour to do so. I believe when you land at Manila, the people of your country will say to you, 'well done, good and faithful servant' and that every honor they can confer will be conferred upon you. (Cheers.) It

would be the delight of my life to accompany you back to Manila and to witness the welcome which I know awaits you in those beautiful islands for the work you have done in the Congress of the United States. God-speed and a happy return to your native land. (Cheers.) Thank you again, dear friend, for this beautiful symbol of your affection towards me. I assure you that I shall treasure it as my most precious possession throughout the remainder of my life." (Cheers.)

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**THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST  
LEAGUE AND THE  
JONES BILL.**

The Anti-Imperialist League of America, whose efforts and activities in favor of Philippine independence are well known to Americans, to Filipinos, and to the world, addressed the following appeal to President Wilson, which, we believe, largely contributed to the speedy consideration and enactment of the Jones Bill:

Boston, August 4, 1916.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SIR:

May we venture to suggest the supreme importance of the passage of the Philip-

pine bill at the present session in the form agreed upon by a joint committee of conference from both Houses of the Congress. Such action seems desired earnestly by the Vice-President, by the Speaker and by the leading Democratic members of the National Legislature with whom we are in correspondence, as well as by the party at large, according to its will expressed in its last platform, in succession to those of four preceding campaigns.

The only serious opposition indeed originates with the purely selfish and short-sighted investors and foreign owners in the Philippines, working through one of the most active and well endowed lobbies ever known in Washington. Yet, now a presidential candidate with perverse inconsistency joins openly for the first time in their advocacy of a permanent colonialism the "malefactors of great wealth" whose defeat in another sphere won him his spurs in better days—accepting their flimsy plea of a national "duty" to fulfil a self-imposed "trust."

Mr. Hughes has betrayed, indeed, the attitude of his own party whose platform

recognized as at least "half done" this "duty"—to improve conditions in the Philippines so that they might attain the end of "a constantly increasing participation in their government"—*i. e.*, independence. Mr. Hughes has also betrayed the attitude of his first lieutenant who in view of present world conditions had veered to the position of the great Republican leader of 1898 like Hoar, Harrison and Sherman that we had no place for "possessions" in the Eastern Hemisphere.

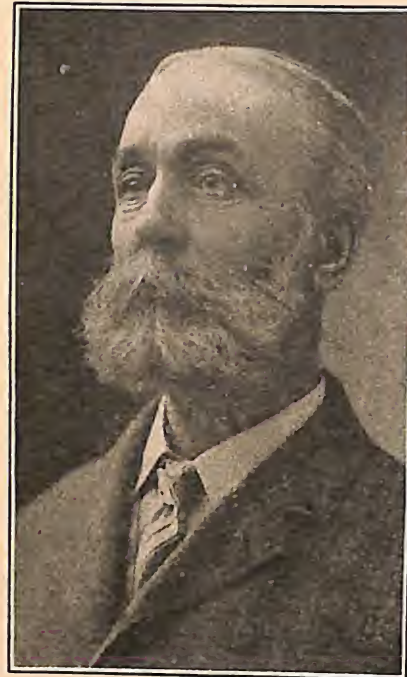
The defiance, which it is believed that Mr. Hughes' own party does not justify, should be squarely met by the definite promise of independence contained in the bill which has passed the House of Representatives and which will undoubtedly receive concurrent endorsement of both chambers at the present session, with that support from yourself which we respectfully solicit.

(Signed) MOORFIELD STOREY,  
President.

ERVING WINSLOW,  
Secretary.



MOORFIELD STOREY  
President, Anti-Imperialist League



ERVING WINSLOW  
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